

RYAN WHITE CARE ACT  
AMENDMENTS OF 1995

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Ryan White CARE Act. Its four different titles will continue to bring critical medical and support services to people with HIV/AIDS through the year 2000. It also provides for training programs for health practitioners who treat HIV-positive individuals, and funds demonstration projects to treat and care for HIV-infected individuals with particular needs. The CARE Act is a proven success, and I strongly urge its passage.

There is a very human face to HIV and AIDS, and I have witnessed the way that AIDS has impacted the lives of many of my constituents and my friends. Elizabeth Glasser touched my life deeply. She dedicated her life to raising awareness about pediatric AIDS, courageously fighting until she died. Her commitment demonstrated how much one person can do. The Children Affected by AIDS Foundation [CAAF], is another example. CAAF was started in 1993 by Joe Cristina, a vice-president at Mattel in El Segundo, who is also HIV positive. Its mission is to raise funds and support grassroots agencies nationwide that provide direct care, support, and assistance to children with AIDS. CAAF successfully involves corporate America, Hollywood, the media, service providers, advocates, and community organizations. Although CAAF has been incredibly successful in raising private support to combat pediatric AIDS, the Ryan White Act is critical to its continued success. Women's Link, located in Marina del Rey, is an information center for women with HIV that also relies on Ryan White Act funds, as does the Santa Monica AIDS Project, another successful program serving hundreds in my district.

Regrettably, Los Angeles stands to lose money under title I and title II of the bill because its appropriations are not sufficient to adequately fund currently eligible and newly added cities. The Senate version has a clause that allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fully fund the currently eligible cities in the second year. I strongly support that provision.

I strongly urge Congress to pass this authorizing legislation, and to fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act. The lives of over 1 million Americans infected with the AIDS virus depend on it.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION  
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1655) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, the Community Man-

agement Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I want to state for the record my strong support of H.R. 1655, the fiscal year 1996 Intelligence Authorization Act which the House passed last week. First, I would like to commend the chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Congressman LARRY COMBEST, for reporting out a find bill that quite appropriately authorizes those intelligence functions that are consistent with out Nation's vital national security needs.

I believe the committee was wise to chose no longer to view the intelligence budget merely in terms of straight dollar figures. Dramatic changes in the geopolitical and military landscape during the last decade have significantly impacted key aspects of United States security. The magnitude of those changes continues to evolve in uncertain directions as do the implications for America. In other words, while the world is dramatically different from the cold war years, it remains an unstable and therefore dangerous place.

It is, in my view, entirely appropriate to continue the process of analyzing threats to U.S. borders, to our military, and to American leaders and citizens traveling or living abroad. And we must analyze them under the new terms of the evolving post-cold-war dynamic. As we prepare for the 21st century, I appreciate the committee's efforts to emphasize a more intense and evaluative consideration of our intelligence functions. As stated in the committee report that accompanied H.R. 1655, "each [intelligence] program adjustment was considered as an individual, substantive issue." that, Mr. Chairman, is exactly what the taxpayers of the Nation expect and deserve.

Given the considerable importance and wide-reaching implications of the intelligence programs authorized in this bill, this bill is a remarkable accomplishment. H.R. 1655 is in keeping with the 104th Congress's disciplined effort to balance the Federal budget, and is a perfect example of our desire to scrutinize everything funded with the public dollar. Further, it exemplifies American legislative policy that supports not only our national interests but our drive to keep federal spending under control. I am proud to express my support for it.

SUPPORTING A DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 42, of which I am a cosponsor. I am most encouraged that the House unanimously passed this legislation on September 18, 1995. House Concurrent Resolution 42 encourages a resolution to the long standing dispute regarding Cyprus. It is a step toward securing world peace and will be of benefit to both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Cyprus has endured the pain of 20 years of political deadlock since Turkey invaded its shores in 1974. Turkey's invasion drove over 200,000 Cypriots from their home, making them refugees in their own land. Over one-

third of Cyprus was seized by the Turkish invaders who took 70 percent of the island's economic wealth and resources. Five Americans are part of the more than 2,000 inhabitants that are still missing.

Today, Greek Cypriots, which make up nearly 80 percent of the population, live in the southern two-thirds of the island. Turkish Cypriots live in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus which is only recognized by Turkey. More than one-third of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Cyprus is under occupation by over 30,000 heavily armed troops. As the resolution points out, the Secretary General of the United Nations has stated that the occupied part of Cyprus is one of the most highly militarized areas in the world. Demilitarization of Cyprus, which is called for in House Concurrent Resolution 42, would reduce tension and help promote resolution of this over-20-old dispute.

Many sincere attempts have been made over the past years to resolve the Cyprus problem, but to no avail. Despite their best efforts, Presidents of both parties have been vexed by the situation. It is time for a new approach. Last year, President Glafcos Clerides of Cyprus unveiled a proposal for demilitarization which is, in part, incorporated into House Concurrent Resolution 42.

The House has sent out a clear message that the status quo on Cyprus is unacceptable and the resolution of the problem must be achieved. House Concurrent Resolution 42 is a well-reasoned bipartisan measure that will help to stabilize the eastern Mediterranean and benefit all, including the United States of America.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM REFORM  
ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the serious difficulties that face our National Park System, including the deterioration of our public lands and the impact of likely budget cuts. Like many of my colleagues, I strongly believe that we must address these challenges. However, I do not believe that H.R. 260 is the best way to do so.

Two bills intended to reform the National Park Service have been introduced to the House of Representatives this year. Both of these measures, H.R. 260 and H.R. 2181, recognize the need for efforts to improve the management of our national parks, but they adopt very different approaches toward this important goal.

H.R. 2181 would generate the revenue that our National Park Service needs to improve its visitor services and repair roads and trails in parks across the country. This bill would require individuals who sell concessions in our national parks to provide a fair return to our Nation's citizens for the first time in decades. H.R. 2181 would also make modest modifications in the fees charged for the use of our national parks and would direct the added revenue toward the needs of the National Park System.

H.R. 260 would require the Interior Department to develop a comprehensive plan for the